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High Resolution Heat Capacity Measurement near the Liquid-Gas Critical Point of <sup>3</sup>He \* INSEOBHAHN, FANG ZIIONG, MARTIN BARMATZ, Jet Propulsion Lab., Caltech - The divergence of the compressibility near the liquid-gas critical point of a fluid induces significant density gradients that limit the accuracy of critical exponents measured in earth-bound laboratories. A flight experinnent to perform thermodynamic measurements of <sup>3</sup>He mar the critical point is in preparat ion. In a microgravity environment heat capacity data can be attained within an additional two decades in reduced temperature  $(\epsilon = T/T_c - 1)$  closer to the phase transition than on earth [hi. R. MoMover et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. Vol. 51, 79 (1979)]. We are currently developing an experimental cell to accurately measure the heat capacity and isothermal compressibility of <sup>3</sup>He near its critical point  $(T_c = 3.31 \text{ K})$ . our sample cell is 0.5 mm high to minimize gravity effects. High resolution sensors were developed for measuring temperat ure, density and pressure at low temperature. A new nano-Kelvin high resolution thermometer (HRT) based on the paramagnet ic GdCl<sub>3</sub> salt was developed for measurements near the <sup>3</sup>He critical point. A description of the low temperature calorimeter and recent specific heat measurements near the critical point will be presented. \*Supported by NASA.

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